Two new African genera of *Acridoidea*
(Orthoptera)

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Gen. **Paraphymateus** nov.

Large and moderately robust. Antenna thick, filiform in apical and compressed in basal part. Head above convex; fastigium of vertex short, angular, with deep and wide fastigial furrow; weak median carinula of vertex and occiput present; frons slightly oblique and slightly incurved; frontal ridge compartively wide, with low, obtuse lateral carinulae and deep sulcus between antennae. Lateral ocelli very small. General shape of pronotum subcylindrical; transverse sulci weak; in front of first and third transverse sulci there is pair of large almost hemispherical tubercles, fused in middle; median carina hardly noticeable, metazona flattened, about half as long as prozona, its posterior margin slightly excurved, almost straight; lateral lobe with two small tubercles. Prosternal process short, obtusely conical. Mesosternal interspace slightly wider than its length; metasternal interspace transverse, short and wide, distant from mesosternal interspace. Elytron lobiform, lateral, slightly exceeds middle of first abdominal tergite, partly covering small tympanum with strong lower ridge; wing slightly longer than elytron. Hind femur narrow; external apical spine of hind tibia present. Arolium large. First abdominal tergite in middle of posterior part with small tubercle. Female supra-anal plate elongate angular. Cercus widely angular, short compressed. Ovipositor short, with robust valves, slightly curved at apices. Subgenital plate with straight postterior margin.

Male unknown.

Type species: *Paraphymateus roffeyi* sp. nov.

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Paraphymateus roffeyi sp. nov.

♀ type. Antenna as long as head and pronotum together. Pronotum comparatively short, not covering whole mesonotum. Elytron slightly widened towards broadly rounded apex. General colouration brownish with predominance of ochraceous shade. Antenna in apical half blackish, in basal half purplish. Head ochraceous, with carinulae and postocular stripes orange. Pronotum ochraceous with orange margins, tubercles black. Membrane of elytron blackish with thick orange venation; wing bright red, at apex blackish, with traces of dark brown tessellated pattern, along transverse veinlets. Anterior and middle legs orange, with ochraceous longitudinal stripes and purple spots on coxa, trochanter and apical part of femur and tibia; tarsi purplish. Hind femur on both sides light ochraceous, above and at apex slightly purplish; tarsus brownish. Abdominal segments in basal part purplish-black, merging into olive green, with orange posterior margins.

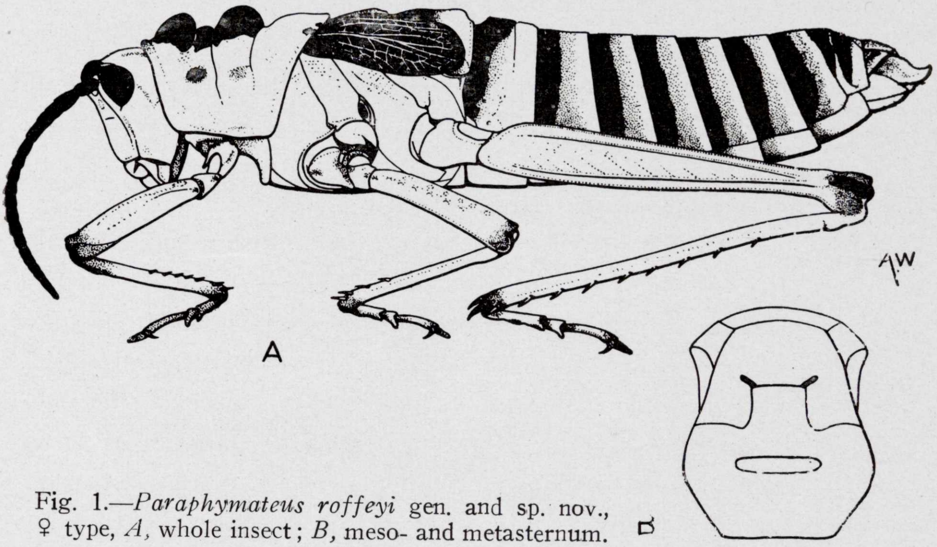

Fig. 1.—*Paraphymateus roffeyi* gen. and sp. nov., ♀ type, *A*, whole insect; *B*, meso- and metasternum.

Length of body ♀ 54·5-61·0; pronotum 11·5-12; elytron 9-11; hind femur 24·5-28 mm.

Somali Republic. S. Region. 7 miles N. Bulo Burti, 27.ii.1960, 2 ♀ (including type). N. Obbia 9.ii.1960, 2 ♀ (J. Roffey). Type and paratypes in the British Museum (Natural History).

The species is named after Mr. J. Roffey who collected it.

The new genus and species belong to the group *Phymatei,* which has sometimes been considered as a tribe of the subfamily *Pyrgomorphidae.*

Paraphymateus is near to *Phymateus,* but it differs strongly in the micropterism, which has never been observed in the group hitherto; in having only two pairs of large, almost hemispherical turbercles and no spines on the pronotum; and in the shorter fastigium of the vertex and more compressed base of the antennae.

Gen. **Angolacris** nov.

Small and robust. Integument rugose. Antenna thick, filiform shorter than head and pronotum together. Head above convex; fastigium of vertex short, widened, with obtusangular apex, in middle strongly concave, with strong, high, incurved lateral carinulae and weak median carinula; frons oblique; frontal ridge wide, low, expanded between antennae and strongly narrowed at apex, lateral carinulae in lower three quarters thick, obtuse, with shallow sulcus between them; facial carinulae strong. Pronotum wide and short, in median part of prozona with obtusely tectiform projection, median carina weak, crossed by three sulci, posterior one being deepest; lateral margins of dorsum excurved and form strongly projecting laterally, callous ridges; metazona less than half of length of prozona, its posterior margin broadly rounded, with slightly undulated edge; lateral lobe longer than its height. Prosternal process transverse, wide, strongly antero-posteriorly compressed, with deeply trilobate apex. Mesosternal interspace slightly wider than its length. Elytron lobiform, lateral, slightly widening towards rounded apex, covering tympanum, but not reaching posterior margin of first abdominal tergite. Legs short; anterior and middle femora slightly inflated; hind femur short, widened, inflated, with widened upper and lower marginal areas; tibia almost as long as femur; external apical spine absent; arolium large. Last abdominal tergite with pair of angular projections. Supra-anal plate elongate angular, with lateral margin in apical half forming small projection. Cercus simple, conical. Subgenital plate short, subconical. Ectophallus of phallic complex thinly membraneous; epiphallus bridge-shaped, with short ancorae and short, wide, lobiform lophi; cingulum small, with wide, short zygoma and short, placed very much apart apodemes; val-

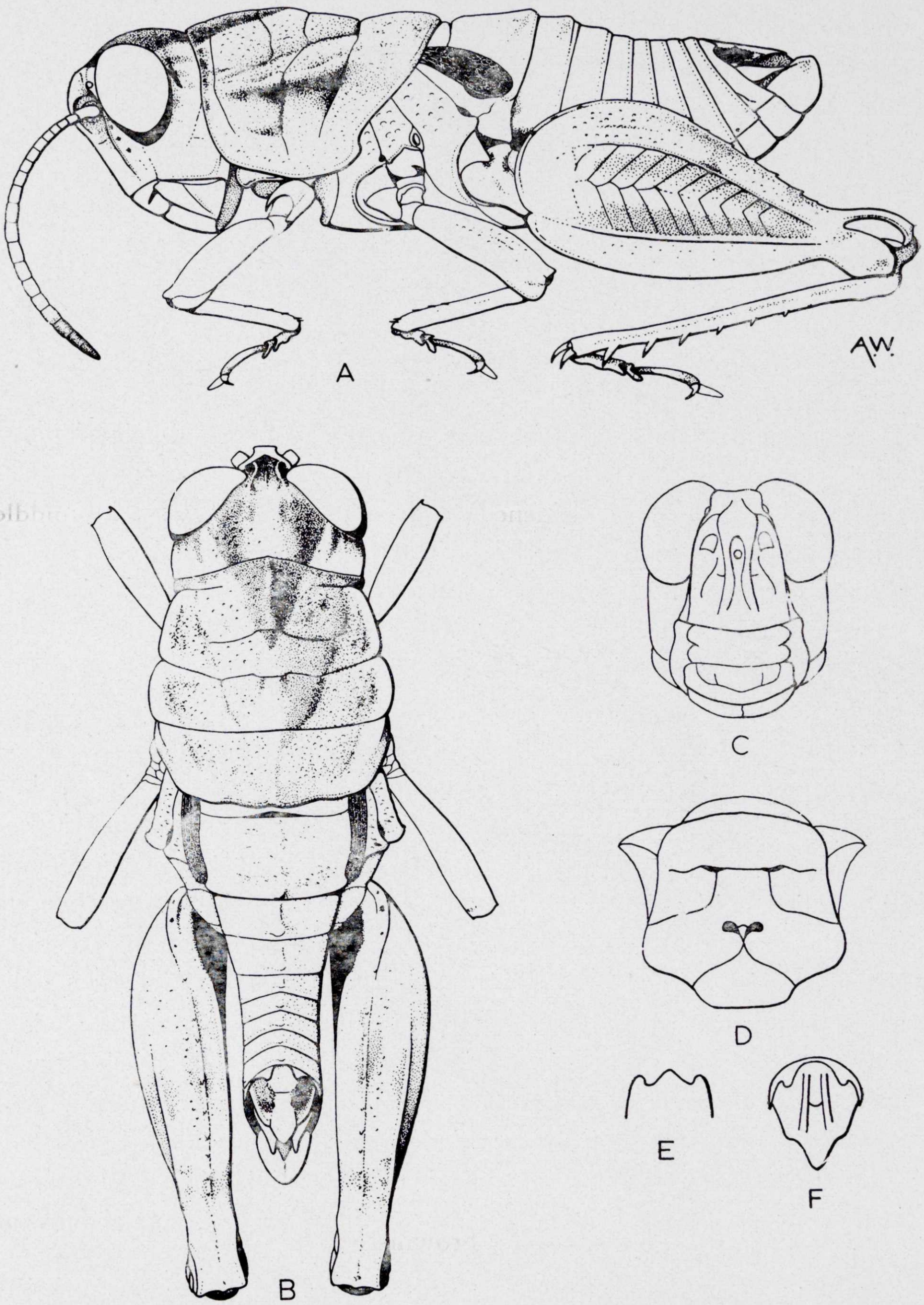

Fig. 2.—*Angolacris rossi* gen. and sp. nov. *A,* ♂ type in profile. *B,* the same from above. *C,* face. *D,* meso- and metasternum. *E,* prosternal process, front view. *F,* supra-anal plate.

ves of cingulum fingershaped; apical valves of penis finger-shaped, connected with basal valves by comparatively strong flexure.

Only male known.

Type species: *Angolacris rossi* sp. nov.

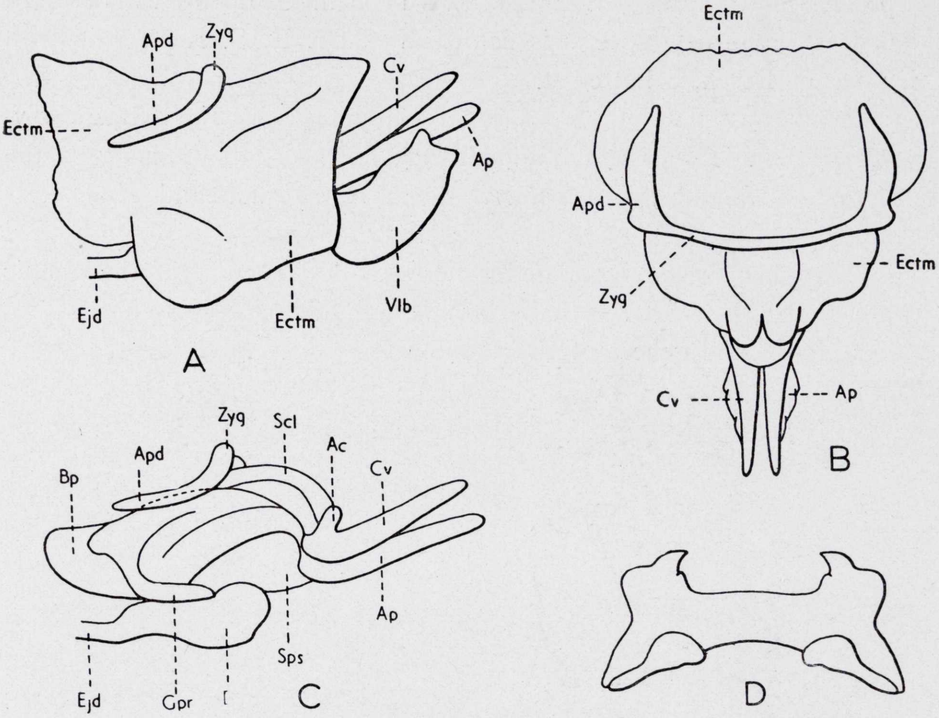

Fig. 3.—*Angolacris rossi* gen. and sp. nov. Phallic complex. *A,* lateral view. *B,* the same from above. *C,* lateral view, with ectophallic membrane removed. Ap, apical valve of penis. Apd, apodemus of cingulum. Ac, arch of cingulum. Bp, basal valve of penis. Cv, valve of cingulum. Ectm, ectophallic membrane. Ejd, ejaculatory duct. Ejs, ejaculatory sac. Gpr, gonopore process. Scl, sclerotisation. Sps, spermatophore sac. Zyg, zygoma of cingulum. *D,* Epiphallus.

Angolacris rossi sp nov.

♂ type. General colouration brownish-ochraceous. Apex and lower basal part of antenna brown. Frontal ridge, between antennae with transverse brown stripe; fastigium of vertex, and occiput brownish. Pronotum with irregular brownish spots. Elytron brown, with ochraceous venation and reticulation. External side of hind femur in middle brownish, internal side, in basal part, dark brown. Hind tibia ochraceous, with whitish, brown at apices, spines; tarsi blackish.

Only male known.

Length of body 16·7; pronotum 6; elytron 2·3; hind femur 9·3 mm.

Angola. 36 miles NE of Mocamedes, 530 m., 22.V.1958, 1 ♂ type (E. S. Ross and R. E. Leech). Type in California Academy of Sciences. The new species is named after Dr. E. S. Ross, who with Dr. R. E. Leech, collected it.

The new genus and species superficially resemble the genus *Eurynotacris* Ramme 1931 from Somaliland; however, they belong to the different subfamilies, *Eurynotacris* being *Romaleinae* and *Angolacris Catantopinae*.

There are no clasely related genera. The structure of the phallic complex in *Angolacris,* with its peculiar cingulum, isolates it from all other groups and genera of *Catantopinae*.